



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*An Introduction to the Study of Government.* By LUCIUS HUDSON HOLT.

New York: Macmillan, 1915. 8vo, pp. x+388. \$2.00.

In writing this book the author's purpose was "to place before students a concise statement of the nature, organization, and operation of government as government exists in the foremost states of the modern world." The task has been well done, and the work should meet with the approval of those desiring an introductory textbook dealing with the forms and functions of modern government. The field treated is wide enough to admit of the use of the comparative method; while at the same time a judicious balance of emphasis between fact and theory is maintained. The practical value of the book is much enhanced by the insertion, at the close of the different chapters, of illustrative source material and statistics relating in each case to the subject previously discussed.

Professor Holt's work combines conciseness, thoroughness, and practicality, and its use should not be confined to the classroom. Such a book should find a place in our public libraries, where it would prove of especial value to readers who wish to acquaint themselves with the principles of government without attempting to master the technicalities of the more advanced works on political science.

---

*Child Labour in the United Kingdom.* By FREDERIC KEELING. London:

P. S. King & Son, 1914. Royal 8vo, pp. xxxii+326. 7s. 6d.

This volume, prepared for the British Section of the International Association of Labor Legislation, deals primarily with the condition of children employed in trades other than those covered by the Factory and Mines acts. Realizing the relatively greater difficulty of regulating child labor not treated in such acts, the author has approached his subject with a view to studying the practical problems of administration. While space is given to the historical development of child-labor legislation, the main scope of the investigation on which the work is based covered the enforcement of existing laws. A great mass of material has been collected, especially from those intrusted with carrying out the provisions of the law. This matter, together with a systematic collection of all existing laws in the United Kingdom relating to the employment of children in trades outside factories, workshops, and mines, makes the book a valuable addition to literature treating child-employment. The section showing that "in areas containing something like a quarter of the population, the various laws might as well not exist," should be of especial benefit in arousing popular interest in the subject and bringing about needed reforms.

---

*The Police Control of the Slave in South Carolina.* By H. M. HENRY.

Emory, Va.: Published by the author, 1914. 8vo, pp. x+216.

The presence of a great body of enslaved blacks with barbaric traits rendered special laws for their control absolutely essential in the southern states.

Even the non-slaveholders supported slavery because of the necessity they felt for rigid measures to keep the inferior race in restraint. And yet it has been said, and probably with truth, that the slaves were controlled by men rather than by laws; that is, the laws were in their origin and in their observance largely matters of expediency, dependent for enforcement on conditions and people, both masters and slaves. Professor Henry has in this monograph made a detailed study of the various measures both legal and extra-legal employed in South Carolina to secure this control. Some of the most interesting chapters are those which deal with the patrol system, the restrictions placed on assemblage, on abolition, and on incendiary literature, and the punishment of slaves and of those who tampered with the institution of slavery. Besides making a considerable contribution to our knowledge of historical facts, the author has given a special value to the study by his analysis of the attitude of the people generally toward the negro.

---

*A Text-Book on National Economy.* By A. G. CLARKE. London: P. S. King & Son, 1915. 8vo, pp. vii+105. 3s. 6d.

Arguing for the need of supplementing economic science with constructive activity on the part of students, the author has here given, in broad generalizations, "the main truths" of national economy, in a form suitable for text-book purposes. The field is varied, covering such topics as national service, the creation of wealth, distribution, education, law and government, health, and statistics. The treatment at times is insular, but loses none of its universality thereby. The work is brief, pointed, and on the whole well written. It is not without weakness, however, as it lacks the amplification necessary for the introduction of such a broad study. The discussion of the separate topics is rather too meager, it would seem, for schoolroom work.

---

*Money and Currency.* By JOSEPH FRENCH JOHNSON. Revised ed. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1914. 8vo, pp. x+423. \$1.75.

The passage of the Federal Reserve act has been the occasion for a new edition of this standard work, to replace the former chapter "Is the Gold Standard Secure?" with a chapter on "The Reform of the Currency System in the United States," which includes a discussion of both the Aldrich-Vreeland and the Federal Reserve acts. Several tables of valuable banking statistics have been added in the appendix and the index has been successfully revised.